children.

Persons born of American parents residing powelly abroad, should be entitled to all the its of native-born citizens; but the No person should be selected for political on (whether of native or foreign birth,) who guiese any allegiance or obligation of any deption to any foreign prince, potentate or power, he refuses to recognize the Federal and State allutions (cach within its sphere) as paramount bother laws, as rules of political action.

In the unqualified recognition and maintered of the reserved rights of the several States, the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good between the obligens of the several States, and is end, non-interference by Congress with tions appertaining solely to the individual as, and non-intervention by each State with the same appertaining solely to the individual as, and non-intervention by each State with the same appertaining solely to the individual as, and non-intervention by each State with theirs of any other State.

In the recognition of the right of the native-and naturalized citizens of the United States, amently residing in any Territory the cof, to a their constitution and laws, and to r gulate demestic and social affairs in their own mode, of only to the provisions of the Federal Contion, with the privilege of admission into the a whenever they have the requisite populator one Representative in Congress. Provided as this none but those who are citizens of United States, under the constitution and laws of and who have a fixed residence in any Territory, ought to participate in the formation to the constitution, or in the enactment of

me. United States, under the constitution and laws hereof, and who have a fixed residence in any men Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of aws for said Territory or State.

Oth: An enforcement of the principle that no state or Territory ought to admit others than citicans of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

Oth: A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of tw r ; one years, and in a continued residence of tw r ; one years, and in a hereisphore provided for, n indispending a continued residence of tw r ; one years, and in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of tw r ; one years, and in purpers, and persons convicted of crime, residenting and no residence; but no interference with the rested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test eaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and strict sconomy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all aws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

mpetent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political inciples embraced in our platform.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:

From Washington at 8 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

At 8 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Vork.

On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.

From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 s.

1. S and 5.15 p. m.

On Sunday 4,15 a. m. and 5.15, p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South. For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leav at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Norther For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria at 73 a.m. and 83 p.m.

Stages from Washington. Eighth and D streets.

For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave flonday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a. m.
For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a. For Port Tonacco, Ma., heave daily at 5½ a. m. ker Upper Mariboro', Md., leave daily at 5½ a. m. For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m. For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and

For Frederick, aid., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4½ a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

to tot a nevo fer The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 s. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a. m. Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 814 p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.
First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrive

14 a. m. second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrive at 4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m. Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives a

Northwestern Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m. except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m. I sesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives aame days at 7½ p. m. Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

For Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Jeonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Lolewille Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes at 8½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Upper Marlboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours. The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 a, m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except a Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a, m., and mm 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to laces within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed)

JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennaylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New Aork with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th sitest and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, Onnecting as above with the extreme East and West.

board cities.

Western 'Te'graph, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixthau 1 Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug store. To Wheeling and intermediate points connecting will all the Western and Northwestern

T. K. GRAY, D Street, one door west of National Intelligen

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Washington, D. C.

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1857.

TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

ISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid. VISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be sup-plied with such that will improve their sight. Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, un stairs.

np stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose marely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

LOUIS BATER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis,

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:).

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without neaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

Lynchause, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

ORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1854. NORPOLK, VA., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. SIMKINS, M. D.

Sin: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

e sight.

Respectfully yours,

Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky. Mr. J. Tobias.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STUBBS,

Of Department of State.

PRIERSBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacle which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. MAY.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

SCHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

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In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

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Control as parents designate,

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year; payable half yearly in advance.

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H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C.

Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

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time, by Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, LL.D., author of "Remarks on the Printed Text of the Greek New Testament," &c.

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AUTOBIOGRAPHIC RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES; LITERARY NOTICES; BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS; PULPIT AND PASTORAL LESSONS; OBATORICAL AND LITERARY, LOGICAL, AND RHE TORICAL CRITICISMS
SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, SCENERY, AND INCI

DENTS;
PORTRY, APHORISMS, &c., &c.
THE MARCH NUMBER.
"Rook a

THE MARCH NUMBER.

The March number of the "Book and Journal" commences a New Series of "Sermons for the People." Of the former series, Five Editions have been issued, and it is hoped that the New Series will prove worthy of still more extensive circulation. Subscriptions are coming in constantly.

The Subject of the New series is, "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God; or, the Supremacy of the Bible, as the only Sensible, Infallible, and Divine Authority on Earth." The Text is—"Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name."—Ps. exxxviii, 2. The Design is to assert and maintain the distinctive character of the Bible, as, from beginning to end, the Book of Christ, and, as such, the Mediatorial Law of the World.

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CARD.

RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY friends and the public, for their very liberal patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all, that from the 1st day of August, 1857, I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger, cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

F. M. MAGRUDER,
Boot and Shoe store, No. 379, corner 7th and I st.

HARD KNOCKS,

r a Peep at American Characteristics through the Spectacles of Truth, with a small magnifying

The eighty-hinth annual commencement of Brown University, Rhode Island, was celebrated with much enthusiasm on the 2d instant. Among the exercises was an address before the Alumni, delivered by the Hoa. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, a member elect from that State to the next Congress, and of which we find the following abstract in the Providence Journal. In this address, it seems to have been the object of the speaker to hold the mirror up to American nature and catch the have been the object of the speaker to hold the mirror up to American nature and catch the "manners living as they rise" among us; and that there is as much of Lruth as of caricature in his portraiture will, we think, be generally admitted. The subject, as announced by the speaker, was "The Necessity for More of that Benignant Moderation which Scholarship should intuse into American life." After stating the existence in our midst of an exaggerated immoderation, he proceeded to examine into the causes which produced it.

He examined, 1st, our Celtic peculiarities, which have contributed not a little to the recklessness and extravagance of our American life. He complimented the Celtic race highly. The pure Saxon and the pure Angle were a stupid and inferior

and the pure Angle were a stupid and inferior race. When combined with the Celtic there has sprung from the cross the beauty and aroma of our civilization; but with them has grown that excessive luxuriance which no pruning can re-press. From this combination we have that in-nate quickness of apprehension and heedless haste in action under which we are rushing so fast and

eadlong.

2d. The speaker considered, as a cause of our 2d. The speaker considered, as a cause of our characteristic immoderation, the keen, nervous, unbalanced intellect of America. From it has sprung that unrest which allows no fat to grow upon our muscles; from it we have that nervous irritability which displays itself in the impatience and intolerance of our politics. The speaker made a thrust at the quick eager intellects who go around agitating the over-stimulated public pulses.

a thrust at the quick eager intellects who go around agitating the over-stimulated public pulse. "Agitate! agitate!" they cry, when there is the least reason for it, they being most agitated, because nobody else is.

3d. Our imagination dilated under the great physical surroundings, political prominence, and increasing grandeur of the Republic. The speaker clabora ely illustrated this point by referring to our immense tonnage, our large lakes, our long rivers, our mountain ranges, our mammoth coniour immense tonnage, our large lakes, our long rivers, our mountain ranges, our mammoth confera, our vast mineral treasures, our wide prairies, our great crops, our growing cities, our enlarging territory, our unrivalled telegraphs, our extensive railroads, and their equally extensive disasters, our mechanical skill and its infinite productions—all of which led the American to exaggerate his ability, his position, and his country. He found such a unity in the human mind that it could not be high strung on one subject without being similar keyed up on all. There is such an excitemen running through our American mind on account of our growing importance that we must aggran-dize every thing with which we have to do. An American cannot sit still unless he does it with might and main. He must take an extravagant position. The orator hit this off very happily

the following episode:
"Now the highest enjoyment of a French "Now the highest enjoyment of a Frenchman is to have the last cantatrice in a fashionable opera. The Spaniard's transport reaches its climax when in the arena the matador, with skillful thrust, stretches his antagonist into the dust. The Neapolitan finds his paradise in the lengthening consciousness of his maccaroni. The German rises to his heaven on the cloud of his dreamful pipe and matanagements. The Euglishman grows commisty metaphysics. The Englishman grows com-fortably extatic over roast beef and naval glory. The Turk ascends to his seventh heaven among The Turk ascends to his seventh heaven among the houris while he smokes his Narghilac and sips his mocha. The African, with his banjo on his knee, is "off for the other side of Jordan." The Irishman's chief joy is to take off his frieze coat at a fair, and with with shillelah whirling, invite any gintleman to stand before it; or, for the love of God, just to step on the tip end of his coat-tail, and be smashed into smithereens." But the American-

Finds not in the wide world a pleasure so sweet As to sit near the window and tilt up his feet; Puff away at the Cuba, whose flavor just suits, And gaze at the world 'twixt the toes of his boot

His adventurous and roving disposition was next adverted to. The American en route in Europe, the American on the Borders at home, the unrestng American everywhere was drawn to the life, in illustration of the exaggeration of his nation

character.

The speaker gave succinctly what we had done as a nation in the last half century, and found in these elements of success the cause of that excess which is so characteristic of the Americans. We which is so characteristic or the had increased our tonnage, manufactures, agri-culture, numbers, incomes, and, proportionately, and exaggeration. Thirty-six culture, numbers, incomes, and, proportionately, our conceit, pride, and exaggeration. Thirty-six years ago, the Edinburgh Review had cautioned us against the use of that galaxy of epithets by which we persuaded ourselves we were the greatest of nations. We were even then cautioned gainst the use of superlatives. But the belief in ur greatness will make us so as surely as though

We do not like people who belittle us. We ar great in the past, greater in the present, and greatest in the future. We never tire of hearing our own praises. We are not satisfied with marking the lines of empire in the infant face of the cradled Hercules, but we must be always dandling the plump young one on our knee, and charming him until the world observes his prematurity of

size and lungs!

4th. Our dialect has become exaggerated; our best words perverted and emasculated. One of our scholars has published a dictionary containing over four hundred pages of Americanisms. We naturalize words easily. Our people are mosaic. We have the French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Welsh, Indian, and Africanese, in our lexicography. "The metaphorical and other odd expressions belonging to the West and South, a list of which Mr. Bartlett has collected in his dicionary, originate in some funny anecdote, which makes its way up through many mouths, until it obtains the imprimatur of the Congressional Globe and the currency of the metropolitan press. If the history of our own lexicography were written it would be a comic one; for where no anecdote could be found as the root of our new phrases, their origin would be traced to the necessities of uneducated but original geniuses. who make words for their ideas, precisely as the make a new ox-yoke or threshing machine, which words soon become popular from the oddity of the thing, and in time find places beside the dignified Latin and homely Saxon of our tongue. "Perhaps we ought to welcome," said the ora

tor, 'this genesis of new words; since so many of our good English words have lost all meaning. The word 'powerful' is powerless to convey any significance; 'magnificent' is tawdy: 'mighty' is weak; 'desperate,' 'all-killing,' 'all-fired' are gentle terms; 'first-rate' is generally acknowledged to be fifth-rate; 'old-hoss,' when analyzed, is found to be the tenderest appellation of a biped juvenile, without hoofs; and an 'institution' is juvenile, without hoofs; and an 'institution' is anything which the institutor pleases—an eating saloon, a free-love club, a shoe-peg factory, a steam fire engine, a water cure, a six-barrelled pistol, a barber's shop, or a sausage stuffing-machine! A New Orleans paper calls the negroan institution. I heard a young father call his baby an institution. The generalizing mind of America sees in the baby the germ of future republics, and he dare express it. A New York paper some time ago offered a reward for a new set of terms

to express what used to be expressed by many of these familiar words."

The speaker referred to an English criticism on

NO. 12.

The speaker referred to an English criticism on our intense phraseology, giving specimens in illustration; also to the manner in which so many of our good old English words had been emasculated by this unmeaning extravagance.

5th. Our ideas are aggrandized beyond all verisimilitude by superadding other ideas to them and expressing all in an intense phraseology. The sober hue is lost in the glare and distortion which seems to suit our character. We cannot give but a hint of the varied illustrations of the speaker to this point:

a hint of the varied illustrations of the speaker to this point:

"A Southern editor wishes to say that the Mississippi is very low. How does he say it? 'The catfish are rigging up stern wheelers.' A strange genius describes a lake in Minnesota as so clear that, by looking into it, you can see them making tea in China. If any thing is insignificant, it is the 'little end of nothing whitlest down to a point.' If any thing is great, it 'beats thunder,' or 'all creation.' If fast, 'lightning ain't a patching,' it goes 'rippity-click in no time!" Our boys bet 'their life on it, and nothing else'—go their death on it, and nothing less.'"

These illustrations furnished the threshold of that humor which he illustrated in all its extrava-

These illustrations furnished the threshold of that humor which he illustrated in all its extravagance in his sixth division. This humor was the froth and sparkle, showing the depth of the wave. Our humor partook of the exaggerative quality more than any other. Some there were who could see nothing but absurdity, rant, and hyperbole in it; but the speaker contended that exaggeration was the very essence of fun, and especially American fun. Falstaff's monstering his courage, and Captain Bobadil's braggadocio, were cited as samples of English exaggeration; and the numerous grotesque and varied illustrations which Mr. Cox gave from American life would have satisfied the most sceptical that irreverent exaggeration was most sceptical that irreverent exaggeration was the life of our Homer. We give the following ex-

the life of our Homer. We give the load tract on this point:

"The proprietor of a newly-organized city out
West, dilating on the unrivalled advantages by
water and rail of his magnificent site; or the Fourth
of July orator, sweeping the periphery of creation
togather immense symbols of our everlasting glory;
or the poet just fledged, and trying his feeble
cinions on the thunderous symphonies of that alpinions on the thunderous symphonies of that al-nighty heft of water at Niagara; or the young attorney addressing his first jury, and never in the course of his extensive practice having met such outrageous injustice as that attempted on his client; or our little boys behind their cigars, and down on the 'old man' for some parental injunc-tion; or our biggest statesmen behind their Sena-torial desks, and down on all mankind for their outrages on and presumption towards this great nation; all find expression in the sacrilegious audacity of our boys. In the reign of terror in France, while the men were cutting off human heads and carrying them around Paris on pikes, the boys were imitating them by guillotining cats and carrying around their heads on sticks; so, in America, the prevailing irreverence among our men finds its juvenile counterpart. Of course it men finds its juvenile counterpart. Of course it was no one but an American who, in a South American city, stopped the Catholic procession, which bore along the host, to light his cigar from the sacred taper! This sacrilegious audacity was illustrated by an American company in the Mexican war, which during an earthquake was drawn up in line in one of the churches in the city of Mexico. While the Mexicans were rushing out of their houses, crying 'Tremblor! Tremblor! with consternation; or drop on their knees in church to beseech the Virgin with most sacred pusillanimity, this American company, at every horizontal to be seech the Virgin with most sucred pushian-imity, this American company, at every horizontal quake, would be dashed against the church walls. What are they thinking of? With ready exagge-ration they liken their situation to one of the surf-boats they had used at Vera Cruz. At every surge the cry goes round, 'Shove her off, boys!' 'Steady, men; keep your places?' 'Now she rises! shove her off! The juvenile counterpart again appears in the youth who was told the story of the two-and-forty children who were torn by bears for mocking the prophet. Instead of heeding the moral, he went right out and saluted the first bald-headed individual he met with, 'Go up, thou bald head! Now bring on your bears! Why, not long ago, a good man addressed one of our Sabbath schools in Ohio; told them of the better world in tones so pathetic, and tears so sincere, that he seemed to touch chords of finest cere, that he seemed to could be some, and con-cluded his remarks by requesting them to sing 'Jordan.' Instead of Jordon's stormy banks' he was astounded to hear, in one unbroken chorus,

"Jordan am a hard road to trabel."

"One would suppose in a Christrian country that stream, consecrated by such holy memories, would not be polluted by the ribaldry of our youth. Jordan! whose banks are hallowed by the foot-print of prophet and saint; whose waters rose up hat Israel might bear over that beateous type of our covenant with Heaven; whose wave mirrored the clear sky and the peaceful dove descending upon the baptized Redeemer—emblematic of the Father's pleasure; Jordan! at the mention of whose name, though the twelve stones erected by Israel have long since mouldered, and though the spot where the body of our Lord was immersed has no monument for its identity—though the Bo-douin roams in its valley, and its calcined soil no longer smiles with cultivation—it is dear to the Christian of every clime, as with wistful eye he gazes upon that fair and happy land where his possessions lie, and with the power of grace strug-gles through its swelling flood to that other bank where the world hath no temptation and the tomb no terror, where immortality with the dear ones who have gone before becomes a presence and a transport. Jordan! whose flow makes music with the dying song of praise, whose light silvers the darkness of the valley of the shadow, and fills the fading vision with the glory of answered prayer, and the soul with the reality of that country be-yond where the good Shepherd forever emolds his own in the sweet pastures by the still waters. Jordan! Aye, and what other consecrated association is not broken up by the ploughshare of rant, defiant, independent Young America? Said I not truly that our humor stops at no sacrifice for its

After touching upon our rampant patriotism, a exhibited in our Declaration of Independencewhich he regarded as a most transcendent and splendid piece of rhotoric—the orator referred, seventhly, to the exaggerations of our social life, which was turned topsy-turvy by the unnatural stimulus to riches. Fraud and dishonor were the result. He drew a picture of a land sale in the far West as an example of the inordinate haste to

get gold.

Personal display, unnatural greed, and the over-estimate of the value of money, are the incentives to those extremes of daily life which are filling our insane asylums with our overworked

and unrelieved people.

Ill-natured people find fault with Miss Flora
McFlimsey because she trundles that hoop of
unapproachable circumference; and because, after
fitting from shop to shop through the bazars of flitting from shop to shop through the bazaars of two worlds, in fevered despair, she fills the air with the pitiful wail of "nothing to wear." Miss McFlimsey is but a type of the calarged area, flaunting ultraism, pompous pride, and noisy flut-tering, of our enterprising people. Wherever wealth is suddenly acquired, Miss McFlimsey will be found with her regreens area, and her become be found with her gorgeous array and her lament-able destitution! No sooner is such a prodigy born than a young miss of thirteen, from Connec ticut -the land of steady habits -claims to be its

mother! The amenities and luxuries of life all float on THE AMERICAN

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

its golden Pactols; but along with them are the laughing genii who puncture the follies and hold the mirror up to the oddities and charms that bubble and effervesce in the wake. In Gream Cheese preaches, and fashionable religion, with lavendered handkerchief, wipes away the to that never flow; but Curtis, the rogue, sits demurely by, and Mrs. Potiphar goes to his canvass illustrated by his facile humor. Parvenue pride turns up its aristocratic nose at plebeian vocations; but Saxe, the wag, is sliding the genealogical line of the McBrides through his fingers, and holds up the wax-end with a chuckle. Fifth avenue attends the opera and the theatre, and, innocent of Italian or French, affects to die away in the cadeaces of Parodi or shiver with excitement at the frenzy of Rachel; but the lorgnette of Mitchell is leveled at them, and their daguerreotypes are soon caught by the sunbeams of his fancy.

This humor of ours cannot be spared so long as we have so many empirics in medicine, pettifogness in later democratic in a literal democratic in medicine, pettifogness in later democratic in a price of the sunbeams of the sun

we have so many empiries in medicine, pettifog gers in law, demagogues in politics, pretenders in religion, and snobs in society.

HOW WE MAY ALL BE BEAUTIFUL. AARON BURR'S DAUGHTER.

The influence of beauty is universal, and an in-The influence of beauty is universal, and an influence to which every one will confess himself susceptible, whether it be the beautiful in nature or in art. But the beauty of the human face is, perhaps, the most impressive, and yet there are few who think it depends at all on cultivation. The commonly received idea is, that one is born good or ill looking, and cannot help himself, which is a very false and injurious notion.

There may be cultivated upon every face an enchanting beauty—an impression which will kindle admiration in every one who looks upon it, which will attract attention and win love far more than any mere physical combination, any perfection of form and coloring.

form and coloring.

The physican commission, any perfection of form and coloring.

The physicanomist insits that the character is indelibly stamped upon the face; that what one uniformly thinks and feels, traces itself in unmistakeable lines upon the brow and cheek. This I fully believe, though there may be so many variations that it requires long and skilful practice to read correctly what is written.

tions that it requires long and skilful practice to read correctly what is written.

Aaron Burr is known to every American as a heartless, unprincipled man, but well versed in the knowledge of the world and the workings of the human heart. He had an only daughter, of whom he was very proud, and of whom he was determined to make a noble, high-minded woman. Yes; he said, when she was a child, if he thought she would grow up a fashionable wordling, he should prefer to see her in an early grave. He knew well the shoals and quicksands on which women were in danger of being wrecked, and very carefully he guarded his daughter, that the evils he knew so well should not come upon her.

He began in earliest childhood to cultivate and store her mind. He wished her to be an elegant and accomplished woman, but he did not fear that knowledge, however profound or abstruse, would destroy her gue womanly qualities, and he knew it would be one of the best safeguards in the midst of temptation, disappointment, and sorrow. She was familiar with several languages, and was instructed in all the learning of the schools, which is usually thought only necessary for boys, while the accomplishments considered exclusively adapted to woman were not neglected.

But bad and wholly irreligious and immoral as he was himself, the father was scrupulously careful that his daughter should grow up with very different sentiments. She was not beautiful, was not even handsome, but he told her that beauty was a thing of cultivation, and if at any time she was moody, or impatient, or irritable, she was counselled to look into the mirror and see the

was moody, or impatient, or irritable, she was counselled to look into the mirror and see the effect it had upon her countenance, and the ha-bitual indulgence of these tempers, she was told, would make any face repulsive. She was not commanded to be cheerful, good-tempered, and benevolent, for this would have been sure crease the evil he was trying to remedy; but a motive was given that would be almost sure to in-fluence a child and a woman, besides setting forth the importance of the virtues themselves inculcating. It was so thoroughly impressed upon her that kindness, disinterestedness, and charity to all, would cause her brow to beam with a spiritual beauty more desirable than any nature alone can confer, that it was a continual sug-gestion to the cultivation of right feelings, and the

restraining of bad ones.

The wicked man, too, understood the necessity of appearing good in the eyes of his child, and so well did he succeed that she honored him as al-most superhuman, and loved him with the most earnest affection. When he was absent from her he wrote her every day, and every day expected her to write to him, thus accustoming her to the expression of her thoughts and opinions, keeping himself informed of her progress in her studies and the development of her mind, and creating the strongest chain to bind him to her heart.

Theodosia was the idol and object of unceasing care and attention of the man whose whole life was devoted to schemes of ambition and debasing self-gratification, and it seems strange that he should not have attempted to be what he was continually attempting to seem in her eyes. When she became a young lady she was called handsome, and pronounced by many Europeans the most accomplished American woman of her day. Her manners, as well as the expression of

her countenance, were characterized by a dignity and sweetness which won the love as well as admiration of all who saw her.

It may seem a foolish motive to present to a child—the desire to be beautiful, and it might very easily be miscontrued and misapplied. To attempt to cultivate the expression without the be very likely to stamp upon the face a meaning less simper, a hypocritical smile, which would be anything but pleasing. Our first impressions of a person are derived from the expression of the face and the manners. We every day hear the expression: "There is a good face!" "I like that countenance!" or, "What pleasing manners!" and these are generally very true indications of character. And a face which is repulsive, an expression of the property of the proper ternal appearance from which we involuntarily shrink, will be almost sure to belong to a character

from which we would shrink too.

I see before my eyes an old lady from whom every person turns away, concerning whom it is the universal remark, "How disagreeable!" She is one who is ever meddling with the affairs of others, ever repeating or manufacturing some vol-gar gossip, and never contented unless her tongue is in motion. I see before my mind's eye another old lady who is even more destitute of natural beauty, and yet on whose face your eyes are invol untarily riveted the moment she speaks; whose manners are so charming, that though she has seen more than seventy summers, you are fascinated as by a spell, and her conversation is a continual wellspring of beautiful thoughts. Though time has arrowed her brow, and age has bent her form, she is welcome in every circle, and the command to "honor the aged" is entirely forgotten, for all are ready to yield involuntary homage. Here the character is one of the utmost harmony; the intellect is highly cultivated, and the heart and soul expand with all good and noble thoughts, and the expand with an good countenance is one of the strongest proofs of the theory of the physiognomist. In this case there was probably no thought of beauty in the cultivation of the heart, but the good and noble were sought and loved for their own sake alone. But we do not see anything wrong in wishing to be beautiful as well as good, in cultivating the heart with special reference to the face. We are sure that many a young lady would make a greater